

A wide-angle photograph of the Golden Gate Bridge in San Francisco, California. The bridge's iconic orange-red towers and suspension cables are prominent against a clear blue sky with light clouds. The bridge spans the Golden Gate Strait, with the city of San Francisco visible in the background across the water.

LÍNGUA INGLESA

Volume 02





LÍNGUA

INGLESA Volume 02

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LÍNGUA INGLESA MÓDULO FRENTE

05 A Interrogative Adverbs

INTERROGATIVE ADVERBS

Interrogative Translation Examples Adverbs

Os advérbios interrogativos são utilizados para construir

orações interrogativas. Eles, geralmente, ocupam a posição What o que, qual What do you want? inicial dessas orações e requerem respostas mais completas

Who quem Who are you?

e específicas, não podendo ser respostas como “sim” e “não”.

Where did you go

Exemplos: Where onde

yesterday?

– ***What’s your name?***

When quando When is your birthday?

– ***Where are you going?***

– Whose de quem Whose car is this? ***Why do you want to take this class?***

– ***How much do you earn a month?*** Which color do you

Which qual

prefer, blue or red?

Quando *what, which, who* e *whose* forem sujeito numa
oração interrogativa, o verbo auxiliar não será usado.
How como How are you?

Exemplos: How far is your house

How far qual a distância

– ***Who made this pie?*** from here?

– ***Who wants to get a piece of pie?*** How high que altura How
high is this building?

– ***Which one interests you?***

How old qual a idade How old are you?

– ***What is good in the club?***

How long will you stay

How long quanto tempo



in Rio?

What time quantas horas What time is it?

Why por que Why are you sad?

quanto(a) How much money do you

How much

(coisas incontáveis) have?

xc quantos(as) How many students are s How many

(coisas contáveis) there in this class?



CHECK IT OUT How often do you go to How often qual a
frequência the cinema?



Interrogative Adverbs são também conhecidos



como *Interrogative Words*, *Interrogative Pronouns*, What else do you
want to What else o que mais *Wh-Questions* ou *Wh-Words* – porque, em
inglês, a drink?



maioria dos pronomes interrogativos tem as letras

“w” e “h”. Em inglês, os advérbios interrogativos *What kind of music do you* *What kind of* que tipo de prefer? podem ser usados de maneiras diferentes. Veja:

- **Where** *is he going?* What colour que cor What colour is your car? – *I wonder **where** he is going.*
- *The country **where** he was born.* How wide qual a largura How wide is this river?
- *I go **where** he goes.* How deep qual a profundidade How deep is your love?

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CONSOLIDATION 04. (PUC-Campinas-SP) ” ____
were they talking to ____ I came in?”

01. A) When – who (UFMG–2009 / 2ª etapa) Suppose you work as an interviewer for a volunteering program in Brazil. You are B) Who – when going to conduct a phone interview with some candidates C) What – when in English. Your boss gave you the following questions in

D) Where
– what

Portuguese to help you. **TRANSLATE** them into English.

E) Who –
where

A) Qual é o seu nome?

_____ **05.** (PUC-Campinas-SP) John:
“ _____ ”

B) Quantos anos você tem? Mary: “For my headache.”

_____ A) Where did you put the aspirins?

C) De que país você é? B) Why do you want an aspirin?

_____ C) Where did you go?

D) Em que cidade você nasceu? D) What do you want?

_____ E) How many aspirins do you
want?

E) Você já trabalhou como voluntário alguma vez?

06. (Milton Campos-MG) _____ A:
_____ do you estimate life could exist in one

F) Quantas línguas você fala? of Jupiter’s moons?

_____ B: Well, it seems to have water and
water is the major

requirement for life as we’ve already approached.

G) Você tem algum problema de saúde?

A) Why D) Which

B) Whose E) Who

H) Por que você escolheu o Brasil para trabalhar como
voluntário? C) Where

_____ **07.** (PUC-Campinas-
SP) _____ weeks will he stay I) Seus pais concordam com sua
decisão? here?

_____ A) How much D) When

J) Quem vai financiar sua viagem? B) How long E) How

_____ C) How many

PROPOSED EXERCISES 08. (UFS) " _____ do you work hard?" "Because I'm

not rich."

A) Why C) What E) How

01. B) Where D) When (Milton Campos-MG) _____ did Laura do _____ she

saw the whale roll out of the water? _____ was it like?

09. (UFU-MG) " _____ were their names?" "Their names _____ did she shout "Bravo"? were Armstrong and Aldrin."

A) How - where - What - How A) What C) Which E) Whom

B) Which - as - How - When B) Whose D) Who C) What - when - What - Why

D) What - because - How - What **10.** (UFRGS) _____ is yours, the peach or the orange?

E) What - while - What - Which A) What C) Which E) Whose

B) Who D) That

02. (UFPR) _____ do you prefer: soccer or bowling?

A) **11.** (Cesgranrio) Mark the question to which the following When C) What E) Which

sentence could be the answer:

B) Who D) Whose

"He decided to get out of the car."

03. (PUC-Campinas-SP) A: _____ is your brother? A) Whose decision was that?

B: He's 20. B) Where did he decide to get out of the car?

A) How often D) How much C) When did he decide to get out of the car?

B) How many years E) How old D) What did he decide to do?

C) How long E) How did he decide to get out of the car?

4 Coleção Estudo

Interrogative Adverbs

TEXT I

UFMG–2007

Political corruption

World map of the Corruption Perceptions Index

In broad terms, political corruption is the misuse of public (governmental) power for illegitimate, usually secret, private

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advantage.

All forms of government are susceptible to political corruption. Forms

of corruption vary, but the most common are patronage, bribery, extortion, influence peddling, fraud, embezzlement, and nepotism. While corruption often facilitates criminal enterprise such as drug trafficking, money laundering, and criminal prostitution, it_[2] is not restricted to these organized crime activities, and it_[2] does not always support or shield other crimes.

What constitutes corruption differs depending on the country or jurisdiction. Certain political funding practices that are legal in one place may be illegal in another. In some countries, police and prosecutors have broad discretion over who to arrest and charge, and the line between discretion and corruption can be difficult to draw, as in **racial profiling**_[1]. In countries with strong interest group politics, practices that could easily constitute corruption elsewhere are sometimes sanctified as official group preferences.

Available at:

Accessed: Apr. 2006. (Adapted).

01. According to the text, whenever public power is used for **03.** According to the text, the notion of corruption

illegal purposes, A) changes from place to place.

A) crime activities are restricted. B) constitutes legal activities.

B) personal benefits are reached. C) reflects the official elections.

C) political corruption is banned. D) results in racial profiling.

D) public advantage is achieved. _[1] **04.** Racial profiling is mentioned in the text as a kind of

02. A map was included in the text in order to show that A) difficult to categorize. practice C) resultant from arrest.

corruption is a

B) impossible to fight. D) seen as corruption.

A) long banned enterprise.

B) government top secret. **05.** Both occurrences of the word **it**_[2] refer to C) few nations' problem. A) criminal enterprise. C) political corruption. D) worldwide phenomenon. B) organized crime. D) racial illegitimacy.

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TEXT II 45 extremely worrying results. Depression, miscarriages, headaches, insomnia were much more common in the

FCMMG-2007 people who lived near the power line, compared with

those who lived further away. Some of these health

Childhood Leukaemia Risk Doubles Within 100 problems were also found in the important California

Metres of High-Voltage Power Lines 50 Health Department report of 2002.

Only 50 years ago developing childhood leukaemia

Category: Cancer / Oncology News

Article Date: 15 Sep 2004 - 9:00 p.m. (PDT) was an almost certain death sentence. Due to

dramatic improvements in treatment, about 80% of

The biggest ever publicly funded UK study into power

children who suffer from the most common form of
lines and child cancer has found that children under
55 childhood leukaemia now live for more than 5 years
the age of 15 living within 100 metres of high-voltage
after treatment, but childhood leukaemia remains the
power lines have close to twice the risk of developing
largest child killer disease. The number of children
05 leukaemia. Children aged 0-5 are the most vulnerable,
developing leukaemia has been steadily growing over
so their risk is likely to be even higher.
the last 50 years. In 2001, Dr Sam Milham reported
This result from the Oxford Childhood Cancer
60 a link between the growth in electricity supply and the
Research Group study, headed by Gerald
growth in leukaemia incidence in the USA.
Draper, analysed and compared 33 years of data
10 (from 1962 to 1995) on 35,000 children diagnosed Available at: .
with cancer, with their distance to the nearest Accessed: Aug. 05,
2006. (Adapted).

electricity transmission line. We have learned that

01. The text shows the result of a research “preliminary results” of
the latest Draper study,

A) about the advisability of living near power lines.

funded to run from 1997-2001, were known as long

B) on high electricity voltage death reports.

15 as 3 years ago and were formally shown confidentially

C) on leukaemia treatment on children.

to the U.K. Department of Health in May 2003, but to

D) conducted with UK public funds.

date has not as yet been entrusted to the public.

We of the Trentham Environmental Action Campaign,

02. The article discusses the rates of an independent research and activist group, believe it

A) children developing skin cancer.

20 to be absolutely scandalous that 3 years after telling the

B) cancer in children under 15 years.

Department of Health of these latest UK findings, it is

C) different kinds of child leukaemia.

only as a consequence of our intervention that we are

D) the treatment for child leukaemia.

now able to make these findings public.

There appears to have been a determination to **03.**

According to the article, in the circumstances discussed,

25 withhold the Draper Report for as long as possible. children between 0 and 5

Our campaign group has been in constant contact A) run a greater risk of developing leukaemia. with the Government, Mr George Hooker at the B) are more apt to get cured when they are ill. Department of Health and the National Radiological C) suffer more when they develop leukaemia. Protection Board [NRPB]. We have also been deeply D) are vulnerable to all kinds of diseases.

30 disappointed in the organisations' continuing denial

of the problem despite their knowing about these **04.** The research whose result is shown in the article

new study results. The NRPB already acknowledges A) published the report 33 years ago. that there is international consensus on the fact that B) started collecting data 33 years ago. the incidence of childhood leukaemia is doubled at a C) analysed data collected during 33 years.

35 magnetic field of 0.4 microtesla, which is exceeded under D) was conducted by a 33 year-old scientist.

most power lines. **05.** The study examined the relation between children with They said "In the light of these findings (the leukaemia and association between exposure to magnetic fields A) the distance of their homes to electricity transmission

and childhood leukaemia) and the requirement for lines.

40 additional research, the need for further precautionary B) adults who suffered the illness in the same period of

measures should be considered by government". time. Electromagnetic fields from power lines are also C) the kind of action the government is taking to help

linked to adult cancers, depression and suicide. Our them. Trentham group carried out a local survey which produced D) those who answered successfully to the treatment.

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Interrogative Adverbs

06. The Campaign which signs the article shows anger at the Some researchers divide the elements determining

Department of Health 10 who will live longer into two categories:

A) for the result was not what they had been expecting. and changeable factors. Gender, race and heredity

B) as the Government claimed the research as their own. are fixed factors – they can't be reversed, although

C) while that department gets all the honor for the certain long-term social changes can influence them.

research. For example, women live longer than men – at birth, their

D) because the result of the research was not made 15 life expectancy is seven to eight years more. However,

public. cigarette smoking, drinking and reckless driving could

07. From the text we understand that Mr George Hooker is There is increasing evidence that length of life is also shorten this advantage.

responsible for the

influenced by a number of elements that are within our

A) Oxford Childhood Cancer Research Group.

20 ability to control. The most obvious are physical lifestyle

B) Trentham Environmental Action Campaign. factors. C) Department of Health and the NRPB. Cutting calories may be the single most significant

D) California Health Department. lifestyle change you can make. Experiments have shown

08. that in laboratory animals, a 40 percent calorie reduction

The text affirms that electromagnetic fields from power

25 leads to a 50 percent extension in longevity. According to

lines also are an outstanding factor in all the following,

EXCEPT experts, eating less has a more profound and diversified

A) suicides. effect on the aging process than does any other lifestyle change. It is the only factor we know of in laboratory animals that is an anti-aging factor.

B) dysentery.

C) depression.

30 A long life, however, is not just the result of being good to your body and avoiding disease. All the various

D) adult cancers.

09. factors that constitute and influence daily life can be The text states that, comparing the present situation with

50 years ago, critical too. In searching for the ingredients to a long,

A) leukaemia kills as many patients today as it did before. healthy existence, scientists are studying links between

B) children with leukaemia do not die of the disease 35 longevity and the psychological and social aspects of

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any more. human existence. Several aspects can play significant

C) there has been an improvement in the survival of roles in determining your longevity.

leukaemia patients. Researchers have found that people who are socially

D) leukaemia has become a very rare disease for children integrated – members of a family network, married, or

nowadays. 40 participants of structured group activities – live longer.

10. The link between the growth in electricity supply and the relatives you had, the longer you lived. Newer studies Early studies

indicated that the more friends and
growth in leukaemia which the text deals with

focus on the types of relationships that are most

A) was established by scientists who worked in Oxford.

beneficial. According to these studies, larger networks

B) has been researched both in the UK and the USA. 45 don't always
seem to be advantageous to women, since

C) is a typical phenomenon of the United Kingdom. certain kinds of
ties add more demands rather than

D) was an isolated case study made in California. generate more help.

A feeling of autonomy or control can come from having

TEXT III a say in important decisions (where you live, how
you

50 spend your money) or from being surrounded by people

who inspire confidence in your ability to master certain

UFV-MG-2006 tasks. Studies show these feelings bring
a sense of well-being and satisfaction with life.

Who Lives Longer? Where you live can make a difference in
how long

How to live longer is a topic that has fascinated 55 you live. A study
by the California Department of Health

mankind for centuries. Today scientists are beginning Services in
Berkeley found a percent higher mortality

to separate the facts from the fallacies surrounding the rate among
people living in a poverty area compared

aging process. Why is it that some people reach a ripe old age in a nonpoverty area. According to the study,

old age and others do not? Several factors influencing the difference was not due to age, sex, health care or

longevity are set at birth, but surprisingly, many others 60 lifestyle. The resulting hypothesis was that a locale can

are elements that can be changed. Here is what you have socioeconomic characteristics, such as high crime

should know. rate and level of stress, that make it unhealthy.

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People with higher incomes, more education and 05.

According to the text, the following factors are not high-status occupations tend to live longer. Researchers used beneficial and can be harmful to living longer, **EXCEPT**

65 to think this was due to better living and job conditions, A) living in a poverty area. D) high level of stress.

nutrition and access to health care, but these theories B) polluted air or water. E) healthy environment.

have not held up. C) high crime rate. The message from experts is clear. There are many

ways to add years to your life. Instituting sound health

06. The word which functions as a verb in the text is

70 practices and expanding your circle of acquaintances and A) aging (line 4).

activities will have a beneficial effect. The good news

B) increasing (line 18).

about aging is many of the factors related to longevity

C)
driving
(line 16).

are also related to life satisfaction.

D)
avoiding
(line 31).

SKALKA, P. Who lives longer? In: SMITH, L. C.; MARE, N.

E) feeling
(line 48).

(Org.). *Topics for today*: an advanced reading skills text.

2nd ed. Boston, MA: Heinle & Heinle, 1997, p. 70-73.

(Adapted). **07**. All of the following words function as nouns in the text,

01. EXCEPT According to the text, it is **CORRECT** to say that

A) leads
(line 25).

A) evidence suggests that we cannot control the

elements that make us live longer. B) practices (line 70).

B) long-term social changes do not influence gender, C) ties (line 46).

race and heredity. D) studies (line 41).

C) although women live longer, some bad habits may E) changes (line 13).

increase this advantage.

D) longevity can be influenced by fixed and

changeable **08**. The sentence which is **NOT** an example of the present

factors. perfect simple is

E) longevity is not influenced by elements we're born with. A) "[...] a topic that has fascinated mankind for

02. It is **CORRECT** to say that this sentence – "[...] the more B) "[...] eating less has a more profound and diversified centuries."

friends and relatives you had, the longer you lived." –

effect
[...]."

is closest in meaning to:

C) "Experiments have shown that in laboratory animals

A) People who had fewer friends and relatives added more years to life. [...]." B) People who did not have any friends lived longer. D) "Researchers have found that people who are socially

[...]."

C) People who had many relatives but fewer friends lived

longer. E) "[...] these theories have not held up."

D) People who had many friends and relatives added

09. The word "shorten" (line 17) is closest in meaning to

more years to life.

E) People who had many friends didn't add years to life. A) increase.

B)
expand.

03. According to the text, it is **CORRECT** to say that C) enlarge.

A) cigarette smoking, drinking and reckless driving could D) lengthen.

never shorten men's expectancy of living.

E)
diminish.

B) women live longer than men, in spite of cigarette

smoking, drinking and reckless driving. **10.** Match the words in column 1 to their referents in column 2:

C) cigarette smoking, drinking and reckless driving could shorten women's expectancy of living. 1. others (line 6) () women D) women live longer than men, no matter the lifestyle 2. who (line 38) () locale

they have. 3. their (line 14) () factors

E) women and men have the same length of life 4. it (line 62) () types of relationships

expectancy, regardless of the lifestyle they have. 5. that (line 43) () people

04. The **CORRECT** sequence is According to the text, it is **CORRECT** to say that

A) cutting calories contributes to longevity. A) 3, 1, 4, 2, 5. B) cutting calories contributes to the aging process. B) 4, 3, 1, 2, 5. C) cutting calories is the only efficient anti-aging factor. C) 4, 1, 5, 2, 3.

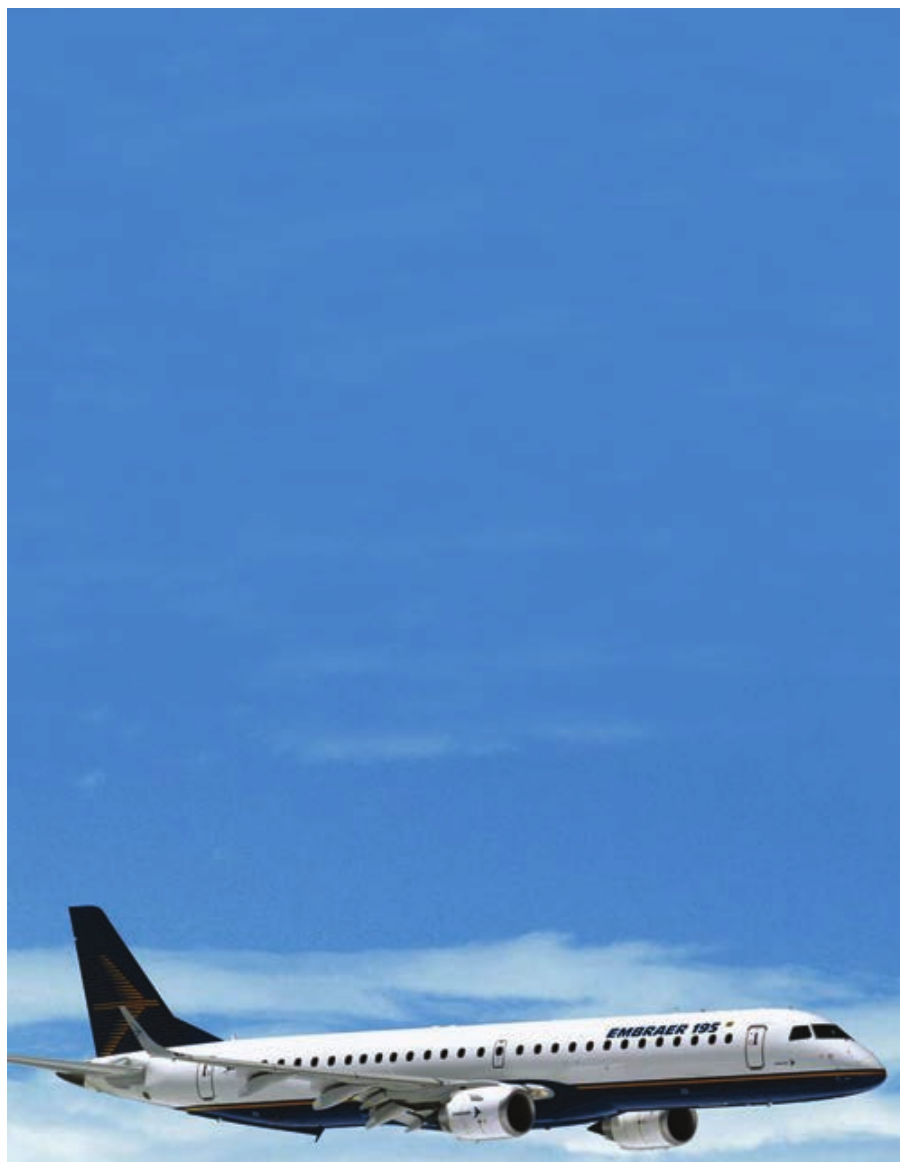
D) cutting calories does not contribute to longevity. D) 3, 4, 5, 1, 2. E) cutting calories is the least significant anti-aging factor. E) 3, 4, 1, 5, 2.

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Interrogative Adverbs

TEXT IV 03. A expressão *blurs the line*, utilizada no final do segundo parágrafo, indica que

UNESP–2010 A) há uma diferença clara entre *regional jets* e *mainline aircrafts* .



Introducing E-Jets B) se propõe um novo conceito para a aviação regional.

Introducing E-jets, a family of four new-generation C) se propõe uma linha de produção de aviões maiores.

aircraft designed specifically to serve market

D) tornou-se difícil distinguir com clareza a diferença opportunities in the emerging 70 to 120-seat capacity entre *regional jets* e *mainline aircrafts*. segment.

E) o conceito de aviação comercial deve ser renovado. Entirely redesigned, our E-jets are not simply stretched versions of smaller aircraft platforms. Nor are **04**. Os termos que designam os quatro princípios no terceiro they scaled down derivatives of larger models. Embraer

parágrafo do texto provavelmente foram utilizados como E-jets are engineered from the ground up to maximize passenger comfort and operating efficiency. It's a new uma estratégia de gênero de propaganda, porque concept in commercial air transport that blurs the line A) se referem especificamente à produção de aviões. between regional jets and mainline aircrafts. B) todos iniciam com a letra e.

E-jets are designed around integral aviation principles: C) se referem a condições específicas para os passageiros.

Engineering, Efficiency, Ergonomics and Economics. D) são palavras parecidas com os termos equivalentes

So, if you're _____ for a jet that _____ em português.

redefine the future of aviation, look _____ Embraer. E) resumem as informações contidas no parágrafo

anterior do texto.

The answer is E.

www.embraercommercialjets.com **05**. Assinale a alternativa cujas palavras podem ser utilizadas

para completar os espaços no último parágrafo do texto:

A) *looked ... will ... for*

B) *flying ... can ... for* **LÍNGUA INGLESA**

C) *flown ... will ... at*

D) *flying ... can ... at*

E) *looking ... will ... to*

01. Com base no texto, analise as seguintes afirmações:

I. Os aviões da Embraer são mais adequados para voos **TEXT**

V

regionais.

II. Os aviões da Embraer foram projetados a partir de IME-RJ-2011 projetos de aviões de pequeno porte.

III. Os aviões da Embraer foram projetados a partir de

projetos de aviões de grande porte. Is ‘Facebook’, the social networking website, making

IV. Os aviões da Embraer são adequados para voos us narcissist? A new book argues we’re much more

regionais e para voos mais longos. self-absorbed nowadays, stating that technology is to

V. Os aviões da Embraer de nova geração transportam blame. I tweet, therefore I am. Or is it, I tweet, therefore

entre 70 e 120 passageiros. I am insufferable? As if adult celebrities that pop out

Está **CORRETO** apenas o contido em on the red carpets weren't clue enough, we now have

statistical evidence that we are a lot more in love with

A) III. C) I e IV. E) II, III e IV.

ourselves than we used to be. This social phenomenon has

B) IV e V. D) I, II e V.

raised fields of research to academic studies nowadays.

02. In the book *The Narcissism Epidemic: Living in the Age of*

A expressão *stretched versions*, utilizada no segundo

parágrafo, *Entitlement*, Jean M. Twenge, a professor of psychology

at San Diego State University, and W. Keith Campbell, a

A) se opõe à expressão *scaled down derivatives*.

social psychologist at the University of Georgia, look to

B) indica que o tamanho dos aviões foi reduzido.

the Narcissistic Personality Inventory, which measures

C) indica que a capacidade dos aviões foi expandida. self-regard, materialism, and lack of empathy. They found

D) indica que a produção dos aviões foi expandida. that the number of college students scoring high on the

E) enfatiza a expressão *smaller aircraft platforms*. test has risen by 30 percent since the early 1980's.

01. What kind of human behavior is central to the study

GLOSSARY

mentioned in the text?

● earn (verb) = ganhar (dinheiro)

A) The alienation of the celebrities from the others (earn – earned – earned)

around them.

B) Addiction to technology.

C) The high scoring of college students in academic tests.

D) The hard work of social psychologists.

E) Excessive positive feelings and admiration of oneself.

XC

S

02. ● pie = torta What has **NOT** been encouraging people to act the way

described in the text? ANSWER

KEY A) technology D) psychology

B) narcissism E) entitlement

Consolidation C) materialism

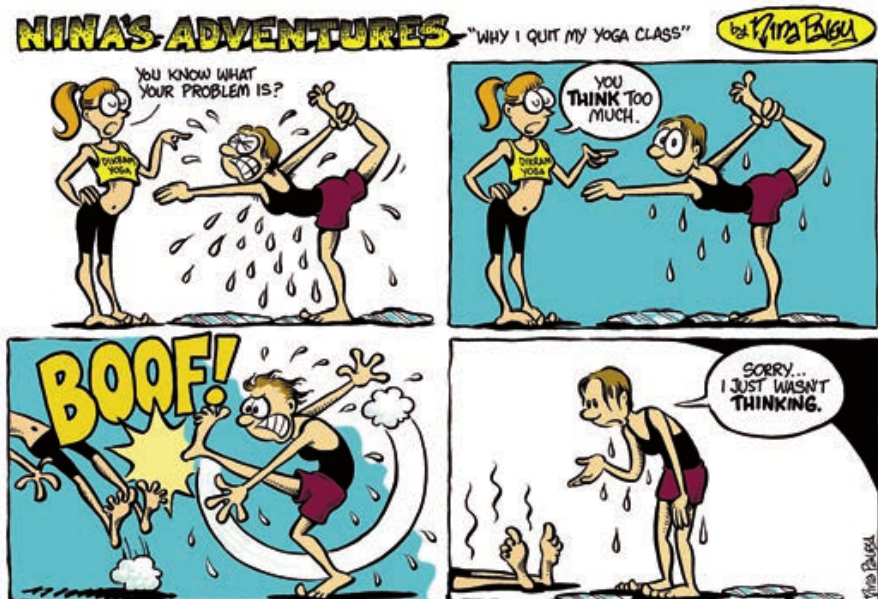
01. A) What is your name?

ENEM EXERCISES B) How old are you? C) What country are you from?

D) In which city were you born?

Texto para as questões E) Have you ever worked as a volunteer? **01 e 02**

F) How many languages do you speak?



G) Do you have any health problem?



H) Why did you choose Brazil to work as a

volunteer?

I) Do your parents agree with your decision?

J) Who will sponsor your trip?

Proposed Exercises

01. C 04. B 07. C 10. C 02. E 05. B 08. A 11. D 03. E 06. A 09. A

Text I

01. B 02. D 03. A 04. A 05. C

PALEY, Nina. 1999. Available at: **Text II**

org/wiki/File:Why_I_Quit_My_Yoga_Class_color.png > .

Accessed: Aug. 12 , 2010. th 01. D 03. A 05. A 07. C 09. C

02. B 04. C 06. D 08. B 10. B

01. O humor da tirinha reside **Text III**

A) na ironia identificável no último quadrinho, quando

Nina se desculpa por não estar pensando. 01. D 03. C 05. E 07. A 09. E

B) no paradoxo, vivenciado por Nina, entre pensar 02. D 04. A 06. D
08. B 10. E

demais e realizar os exercícios. **Text IV**

C) na arrogância da professora de Yoga ao abordar Nina.

D) na ambiguidade gerada pela expressão “*think too*” 01. B 02. A 03. D 04. B 05. E

much”. **Text V**

E) no esforço físico de Nina expresso ao longo da tirinha.

02. 01. E 02. D In the previous cartoon, the verb *to quit* means to

A) avoid. D) get to. Enem Exercises

B) give up. E) prohibit.

01. A

02. B

C) ban.

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LÍNGUA INGLESA MÓDULO FRENTE

06 A Simple Present Tense

SIMPLE PRESENT O *Simple Present* é formado pelo verbo na *base form* (infinitivo sem *to*). As únicas mudanças ocorrem na

3ª pessoa do
singular.

O *Simple Present* é o tempo verbal que utilizamos quando

fazemos referência a ações habituais ou cotidianas.

Por **Exemplos**: esse motivo, é muito comum encontrarmos advérbios de

– *They **like** beer.*

frequência associados ao uso desse tempo verbal.

– *We **swim** three times a week.*

Exemplos:

– *You **live** in Brazil.*

– *Peter always **visits** his mother.*

adv. verb – *I **speak** English every day.*

– *I usually **have** breakfast with my family.*

adv. verb A 3ª pessoa do singular

Frequency adverbs Translation

Regra geral: Acrescenta-se -s à forma base do verbo.

often / frequently frequentemente

Exemplos:

generally geralmente

usually – *Peter **plays** soccer everyday. (to play)*

usualmente

seldom / rarely raramente – *My dog **barks** every night.* (to bark)

never nunca – *Sue **takes** dance classes twice a week.* (to take)

always sempre • Aos verbos terminados em **-s, -sh, -ch, -o** e **-x**

acrescenta-se **-es**.

Verbs Translation

to come vir **Exemplos:**

to cry chorar *to kiss – She **kisses** to go – He **goes***

to dance dançar *to wash – She **washes** to mix – She **mixes***

to drink beber *to teach – He **teaches** to access – He **accesses*** to fix consertar

• Quando o verbo termina em **-y** precedido de

to go ir

consoante, retira-se o y e acrescenta-se **-ies**.

to kiss beijar

Exemplos:

to like gostar

*to study – He **studies***

to live morar, viver

to play *to try – She **tries*** jogar, tocar, brincar

to read *to cry – He **cries*** ler

to say dizer Forma interrogativa to
sing cantar

to speak falar Quando não for a 3ª pessoa do singular,
coloca-se o to stay auxiliar *DO* antes do sujeito. Para a
3ª pessoa do singular, ficar, permanecer

coloca-se o auxiliar *DOES* antes do sujeito, e o verbo
principal

to study estudar sempre volta à forma base. to try tentar

to walk **Exemplos:** caminhar

to want Affirm.: *They live in London.* querer

to wash lavar *She speaks French.*

to watch assistir Int.: *Do they live in London?* to write
escrever

Does she speak French?

Editora Bernoulli 11 Frente A Módulo 06

Forma negativa

Quando não for 3ª pessoa do singular, coloca-se **do**
not / **don't** imediatamente após o sujeito. Para a 3ª
pessoa do singular,

coloca-se **does not** / **doesn't** imediatamente após o
sujeito, e o verbo principal sempre volta para a forma

base.

Exemplos:

Affirm.: We **drink** water.

Neg.: We **do not drink** water. = We **don't drink** water.

Affirm.: Carol **dances** very well.

Neg.: Carol **does not dance** very well. = Carol **doesn't dance** very well.

Observe o quadro a seguir:

to walk to stay to fly to watch

Affirmative

I, you, we, they walk stay fly watch

he, she, it walks stays flies watches

Interrogative

I, you, we, they Do __ walk? Do __ stay? Do __ fly? Do __ watch?

he, she, it Does __ walk? Does __ stay? Does __ fly? Does __ watch?

Negative

I, you, we, they do not walk do not stay do not fly do not watch

he, she, it does not walk does not stay does not fly does not watch

02. REWRITE the sentences from exercise **01** in the negative

CHECK IT OUT

and interrogative forms.

É muito comum utilizar contrações para as formas negativas, não só do *Simple Present*, A) Neg.:

mas também em todos os tempos verbais e em

muitos verbos modais. Geralmente, opta-se por Int.:

usar contrações no discurso oral ou em escritos

informais; em cartas formais e documentos,

é aconselhável que se use formas abertas. B) Neg.: _____

Contrações do *Simple Present*: _____

do not = don't Int.: _____

does not = doesn't

C) Neg.: _____

CONSOLIDATION _____

Int.: _____

01. SUPPLY the correct Present Tense form of these verbs: D) Neg.:

A) She (go) _____ to school every day.

Int.: _____

B) The baby (cry) _____ when he's hungry.

C) He (study) _____ English twice a week. E) Neg.:

D) They always (travel) _____ together.

Int.: _____

E) Lucy (play) _____ volleyball very well.

12 Coleção Estudo

Simple Present Tense

PROPOSEDEXERCISES

01. The text talks about A) British restaurants.

01. (UFU-MG) Men say that women never invent things, but B) European leaders.

scientists _____ agree. C) intercultural problems.

A) does not C) not E) did not D) political troubles.

B) are not D) do not **02.** “Eurostar” is the name of

02. A) the Brussels restaurant that serves very tasteful food. (Milton Campos-MG) Researchers _____ that

eliminating allergens may help prevent asthma. B) the company that serves food on the London-Paris trains.

A) C) the line that marks the border between Paris and Brussels. has suspected C) suspects

D) the railway company that links three cities in Europe.

B) suspecting D) suspect

03. Passengers on the train from London to Paris

03. (UFG) Birds often _____ the stars.

A) can eat either cheese or dessert first.

A) is following D) follow B) have to eat cheese and dessert together.

B) are following E) following C) may only eat the cheese when in Britain.

C) follows D) need to eat both the cheese and dessert.

04. (ITA-SP) John is a good student, so he _____ to **04.** British people prefer to

school every day. A) avoid eating any cheese.

A) go D) going B) have cheese for dessert.

B) C) leave cheese for the end. goes E) come

C) to go D) taste all types of cheese.

05. The people concerned with the issue **DID NOT** include

A) catering managers. **LÍNGUA INGLESA**

TEXT I B) European leaders.

UFMG C) staff on trains. D) train passengers.

Europe **TEXT II**

Sweet or Sour

European leaders, take heart: it is possible to resolve PUC MINAS–2010

cross-border differences to the satisfaction of all. Eurostar, the new rail line that connects London, Paris and Brussels,

Getting Real About the High Price

has come up with a simple – yet decidedly tasteful – **of Cheap Food** solution to an age-old debate over how to cap off a meal.

Horror stories about the food industry have been with

Britons traditionally prefer to finish with a cheese course. us since 1906, when Upton Sinclair's novel *The Jungle* The rest of Europe is more comfortable, serving the cheese told ugly truths about how

America produces its meat.

before dessert makes an appearance. The issue sparked Nowadays,
things have got much better, and in some

spirited debates among the trains' multinational crews, ways much
worse. The U.S. agricultural industry can

now produce unlimited quantities of meat and grains at
catering managers and passengers in the dining cars.

remarkably cheap prices. But it does so at a high cost to

Finally, a Solomonic decision: cheese and dessert are

the environment, animals and humans. Some of those
served simultaneously and passengers decide which hidden prices are
the erosion of fertile farmland and the

comes first. rise of antibiotic-resistant bacteria among farm animals.

Glossary: Some Americans are noticing such warnings and
working to transform the way the country eats – farmers

To take heart: encorajar-se.

who are raising sustainable food in ways that don't ruin

To cap off: terminar. the Earth. Documentaries and the work of
journalists are

Catering: abastecimento. reprising Sinclair's work, awakening a
sleeping public to

the realities of how we eat. Change is also coming from

Editora Bernoulli **13 Frente A Módulo 06**

the very top. First Lady Michelle Obama's White

House 06. The word “they“ in “[...] they face a future [...]” (paragraph 3) garden has so far raised a lot of organic produce – and tons refers to

of powerful symbolism. Nevertheless, despite increasing A) animals. C) Americans. public awareness, sustainable agriculture remains a

B) soils. D) plants.

tiny enterprise: according to recent data from the U.S.

Department of Agriculture, less than 1% of American

07. Unless Americans radically rethink the way they grow and cropland is farmed organically. Sustainable food is also consume food,

pricier than conventional food and harder to find. A) they will radically improve their way of living.

Unless Americans radically rethink the way they grow B) they will have problems with their land and health.

and consume food, they face a future of eroded farmland

C) their life will continue the same for a long time.

and high health costs. Sustainable food has an elitist

D) their habits will make them famous worldwide.

reputation, but each of us depends on the soil, animals

and plants. And as every farmer knows, if you don't take

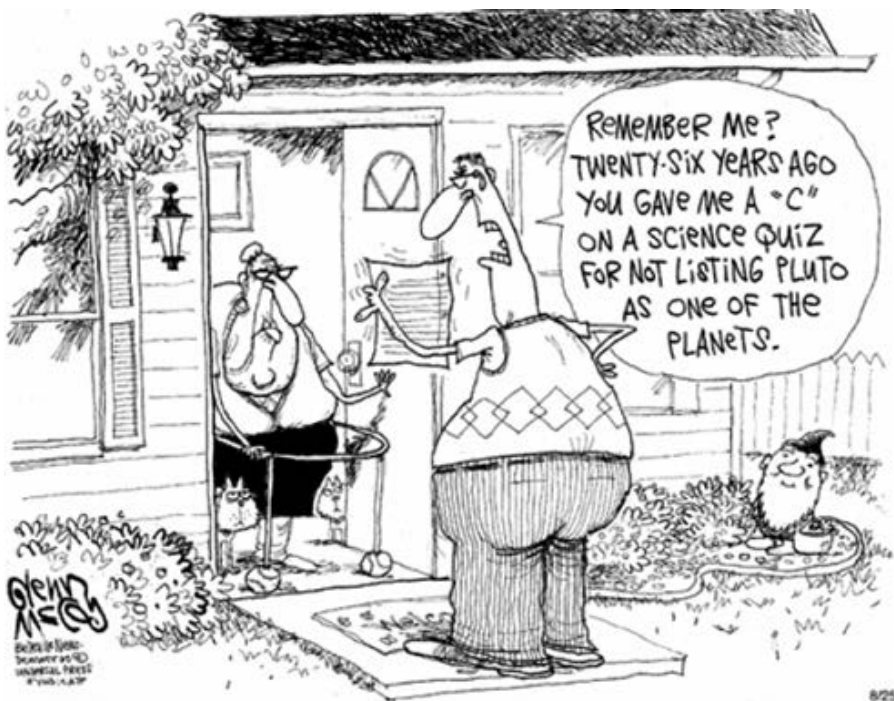
care of your land, it can't take care of you. **TEXT III**

WALSH, Bryan. Getting real about the high price of UFG–

2007 cheap food. *Time*, Aug. 21st, 2009.

Available at: **01.** Leia o seguinte cartum.

article/0,8599,1917458,00.html > . (Adapted).



01. Upton Sinclair's novel *The Jungle* was the first to

A) call people's attention to the quality of food produced in America.

B) instruct Americans on how to produce and sell better meat.

C) deal with the problems concerning America's food industry profits.

D) tell horror stories that led to the change of agricultural

industry.

02. Today, the production of meat and grains in the U.S. is

A) insufficient. C) decreasing.

B) limited. D) enormous.

McCOY, G. The New York Cartoons. Available at:

03. First Lady Michelle Obama's White House garden has been .

an effort to Accessed: Aug. 29th, 2006.

A) transform America's economy. A fala do personagem tem como pressuposto o fato de que

B) promote America's food industry. A) o número de planetas foi revisto.

C) change the way Americans eat. B) o conteúdo de ciências é descontextualizado.

D) encourage Americans to cook at home. C) a avaliação da professora foi subjetiva.

D) a professora cometeu um erro de conteúdo.

04. The word nevertheless in "Nevertheless, despite E) a educação pode ser prejudicial aos alunos.

increasing public awareness [...]" (paragraph 2) indicates

A) addition. C) conclusion. TEXT

IV B) contrast. D) reason.

05. The problem with organic food is that it is_____ IME-

than conventional food.

Scientists say juggling e-mail, phone calls and other

A) more expensive and more difficult to find

incoming information can change how people think and

B) unhealthier and extremely more caloric

behave. They say our ability to focus is being undermined

C) more fattening and harder to digest by bursts of information. These play to a primitive impulse

D) more harmful and more dangerous to respond to immediate opportunities and threats.

14 Coleção Estudo

Simple Present Tense

The stimulation provokes excitement – a dopamine

squirt – **01**. When the Oresund Bridge was built, there was the fear that researchers say can be addictive. In its absence, that not enough people were going to use it. However,

people feel bored. The resulting distractions can have the situation deadly consequences, as when cell phone-wielding drivers A) has not changed because Danes have no interest and

and train engineers cause wrecks. And for millions of people no job in Sweden. these urges can inflict nicks and cuts on creativity and deep B) continues the same due to the fact that the cost of

thought, interrupting work and family life. living is higher in Sweden.

C) has changed as Danes started to buy houses in

01. What does the passage imply? Sweden and work in Denmark.

A) Bursts of information improve people's ability to focus. D) is the same because the constructions costs are very

high for Denmark.

B) Scientists play with the primitive human impulses of

responding to immediate opportunities and threats. E) has changed because Danes wanted to be in peace

with Sweden.

C) People feel bored when they talk on their cell phones

or read their emails, nevertheless they are addicted

02. The Oresund Bridge is innovative because it provides to it. different means of crossing it. According to the text, these

D) Feeling excited at work and among family members means are

demands creativity. A) airplane and car. D) boat and train.

E) Being constantly fed with different stimuli from B) car and train. E) bicycle and train.

multiple sources may make people unable to get rid C) bicycle and car. of such excitement.

03. In the text, "turned out" (line 05) and "paid off" (line 08)

02. could be, respectively, replaced by The text states that human beings instinctively

A) provoke opportunities and threats to other human A) "arrived" and "started".

beings. B) "produced" and "deficted".

B) move towards that which threatens them. C) "got out" and "bought".

C) react to sudden changes they experience. D) “exited” and “accumulated”.

D) interrupt work and family life. E) “ended” and “compensated”.

LÍNGUA INGLESA

E) undermine bursts of information.

HAVING FUN

ENEM EXERCISES

Texto para as questões **01** a **03**

The Longest Bridge-Tunnel Combination:

Oresund Bridge





01. FILL IN the blanks using the words in parentheses, in
the correct form.

Creative Commons

1. A) The company is the world's largest ____.

This longest combined road and rail bridge in Europe B) He _____
swimming pools. (build / builder)

connects Denmark and Sweden across the Oresund

strait. The artificial island itself is 4 km long. Shortly 2. A) He _____
a convertible car. after being built, there were fears that not enough

B) He is the _____ of the bus. (drive / driver)

05 people were going to use it, but as it turned out, 3. A) I will
_____ you by the end of the week.

Danes were buying less expensive houses in Sweden and B) There is a
_____ for you on line two. (call / caller)

commuting to work in Denmark, and the construction

costs of close to 30.1 billion are expected to be paid off 4. A) He is the
best _____. in 2035. B) He _____ books about children. (write /
writer)

Available at:

most-interesting-bridges.html > . Accessed: Aug. 24th, 2010. B) He is a
_____ of clothes. (design / designer)

GLOSSARY

● Text I bark (verb) = latir (bark - barked - barked)

01. C



02. D

03. A

04. C

05. B

Text II

01. A

02. D

03. C

04. B

05. A

06. C

07. B

SXC Text III

ANSWER KEY 01. A

Text IV

Consolidation 01. E

01. A) goes 02. C

B) cries

C) studies **Enem Exercises**

D) travel 01. C E) plays

02. B

02. A) She doesn't go to school every day. 03. E

Does she go to school every day?

B) The baby doesn't cry when he's hungry. **Having Fun**

Does the baby cry when he's hungry? 01. 1. A) builder

C) He doesn't study English twice a week. B) builds

Does he study English twice a week? 2. A) drives

D) They never travel together. B) driver

Do they always travel together? 3. A) call

E) Lucy doesn't play volleyball very well. B) caller

Does Lucy play volleyball very well?

4. A) writer

Proposed Exercises B) writes

5. A) designs

01. D 02. D 03. D 04. B B) designer

LÍNGUA INGLESA MÓDULO FRENTE

07 A Simple Past Tense

SIMPLE PAST Usos

- Como já dito anteriormente, o *Simple Past* indica que

O *Simple Past* é o tempo verbal que utilizamos quando a ação ocorreu em um tempo definido no passado.

nos referimos a eventos que ocorreram em um tempo
É comum encontrar advérbios de tempo que

determinado no passado. delimitam o tempo de ocorrência da ação verbal.

Structure Time Expressions

yesterday – the day before (yesterday) –

Subject + past form of the verb + complement

the year before (last year) – last Monday –

last week – last month – ago –

- No *Simple Past*, nas formas interrogativa e negativa, last Christmas – last... – in 2007 – in 1994

o verbo tem forma de infinitivo sem *to*.

Exemplos:

Exemplos:

– He **studied** Chinese last year.

– Affirm.: Carol **passed** her exam last year.

– **Did** you **talk** to your friend yesterday?

– Inter.: **Did** Carol **pass** her exam last year?

– He **worked** for the company in 1977.

– Neg.: Carol **didn't pass** her exam last year.

• Indica uma ação que ocupou um espaço de tempo

no
passado.

– Affirm.: He **went** to the movies last week.

Exemplos:

– Inter.: **Did** he **go** to the movies last week? – Pauline **studied** in our school for 5 years when she

– Neg.: lived in our city. He **didn't go** to the movies last week.

– Marisa **worked** in that company from 1990 to 2000.

CHECK IT OUT • Ações consecutivas no passado.



Com relação ao **Exemplo: Simple Past Tense**, temos

verbos regulares e irregulares. – *When I **entered** the bus, I **saw** her.*



Os verbos regulares terminam em *-ed*. • Ações que foram hábitos no passado. Para se formar os verbos regulares no



Exemplo:



passado, acrescentamos *-d*, *-ed* ou *-ied*,

– *When Greg **was** younger, he **used to fly** kites.*

dependendo das formas originais dos verbos.

*Now he's a grown-up and **doesn't do that anymore.***

Os irregulares não têm uma terminação específica. Cada um deles tem sua forma



particular, que deve ser memorizada.

Exemplos:

VERBOS REGULARES

love (base form) – loved (Simple Past)

*work (base form) – worked (Simple Past) study
(base form) – studied (Simple Past)*

VERBOS IRREGULARES

choose (base form) – chose (Simple Past)

swim (base form)– swam (Simple Past)

put (base form) – put (Simple Past) ^{sxc}

kites

CONSOLIDATION I doors, you have to prove
yourself all over again, and

that 15. _____ (take) energy. I'm very driven,
but to do that when you 16. _____ (establish)

01. FILL IN the blanks with the Simple Past tense form of

should really take something special, and something more
the verbs given in parentheses.

than money. She 17. _____ (not decide) yet.

A) Kelly _____ many friends when she _____

But she says: "I 18. _____ (be) very angry
in America. (neg. have – be)

with myself if I traded comfort in my current job just for

B) She _____ in this school last year. (work)

money in a job that 19. _____ (not provide)

C) Where _____ you _____ last weekend? (go)

everything else I might 20. _____ (need)."

D) John _____ his job when he _____ to

another country. (leave – move) OPDYKE, Jeff D. Money can't
buy job happiness. *Career Journal*,

Apr. 19, 2005. Available at:

E) My grandma _____ a delicious cake yesterday.

myc/workfamily/20050419-opdyke.html > . (Adapted).

(make)

02. (UFMG–2006 / 2ª etapa) FILL IN the blanks with **USED TO**

appropriate verbal forms. Use the verbs in parentheses.

(The first one is done for you as an example.) **Structure**

Used to + Verb

Money Can't Buy Job Happiness

By Jeff D. Opdyke A estrutura *used to* é usada para:

In my first job in 1989, I earned (earn) \$16,380 annually, • descrever um hábito ou atividade regular no passado

as a reporter for a newspaper in north Louisiana. que não ocorre mais.

If I could only get to \$25,000, I 1. _____ **Exemplos:**

(remember) thinking, life 2. _____ (be) – *I used to study hard during college.* a breeze. With a job change a few months later,

– *I didn't use to play tennis, but now I do it very often.*

I 3. _____ (jump) past \$27,000, and soon

• descrever situações que ocorreram no passado e não

I 4. _____ (see) \$40,000 as my new bar. So even

existem
mais.

if you can 5. _____ (survive) quite nicely on

what you earn, it 6. _____ (never seem) **Exemplos:**

enough, and we immediately start 7. _____ – *I used to have an*

electric guitar.

(daydream) of a bigger figure. I 8. _____ (talk)

– *I **used to live** in Los Angeles.*

last week to a friend in New York who 9. _____

OBSERVAÇÃO

(approach) in recent months by two companies

A estrutura também é usada para expressar uma ação

looking to steal her away from her current job.

à qual se está acostumado ou que é frequente. Veja:

Both 10. _____ (pay) her a lot more

money than she 11. _____ (make) now. **Structure**

She 12. _____ (reach) that level in her current

To be + used to + verb (-ing)

job where she no longer must 13. _____

(prove) her abilities. The thing is, she says, when **Exemplo:**

you 14. _____ (walk) through the new – *I **am used to working** every Saturday.*

18 Coleção Estudo

Simple Past Tense

The base forms of the verbs underlined in the poem are,

CHECK IT OUT

respectively,

Atenção ao se fazer menção a hábitos passados A

A) wake, see, hear and make.

em Língua Inglesa. A forma utilizada para se e

referir a tais hábitos é *used to*, também sendo B) awake, see, hears and make. possível que, em alguns casos, utilize-se O C) wake, see, hears and maker.

verbo modal *would*. D) awake, sea, hear and make.

Exemplos: E) wake, see, hear and maker. – *When I was single, I used to play soccer*

with my friends every weekend. Now, that I'm 02. (UESC-BA-2006 / Adapted) The only regular verb is in

married, I stopped doing that because my wife alternative: *is too demanding.* A) “have” C) “find” E) “throw”

– *When I was a child, my mother **would wake*** B) “pick up” D) “get” *me **up** with a kiss every morning.*

03. (UECE) Uma das seguintes alternativas contém apenas

verbos irregulares; **indique-a.**

CONSOLIDATION II A) *suppose, commit, cut, destroy*

B) *cut, get, see, devastate*

01. C) *devastate, take, eat, see* **COMPLETE** the sentences using *used to* in the sentences

that follow. D) *remake, cut, eat, get* A) John _____ (live) in the

suburbs, but

now he lives downtown. **04.** (UFAC) Assinale o verbo que possui a mesma forma no

B) Mary _____ (play) soccer, but not presente, passado e particípio passado.

anymore. A) *bind* D) *cost*

C) I _____ (study) a lot for vestibular B) *lay* E) *dive*

LÍNGUA INGLESA

but now I don't need it.

C) *can*

D) He _____ (take) a bus, but now he has

got a car. **05.** (UPE-PE) When Barbara _____ home last night

she _____ so tired that she _____ straight to

02. (FUVEST-SP) **TRANSCREVA** as orações, substituindo as her bedroom and _____ asleep.

formas verbais *was* e *did* e introduzindo *Used to*:

A) arrived; was; went; fell.

A) John was a good student.

B) arrived; is; went; fell.

B) She never did her lesson poorly.

C) arrived; was; went; felt.

PROPOSED EXERCISES

D) arrived; was; go; fell. E) arrives; was; goes; fell.

01. (UEPB–2006 / Adapted) The following question refers to **06.** (UFMA) The interrogative form of the sentence

this poem excerpt: “The French captain learned the language of the
indians” is:

A Better World

A) Did the French captain learn the language of the

I woke up one day

indians?

and I saw that things were not the same.

B) Does the French captain learn the language of the

I heard the cars making a noise

indians?

I saw the streets no place for toys.

C) Is the French captain learning the language of the

[...]

indians?

I made a plea, do something with me,

because it's not a simple thing: D) Is the French captain going to learn
the language of

our lives are in danger the indians? and we want a better world to live
in. E) Didn't the French captain learn the language of the

Annita Theodorou indians?

Editora Bernoulli **19 Frente A Módulo 07**

TEXT I What is it about our lifestyle that raises the risk of many
types of cancer? The main culprits seem to be the

FCMMG-2009 30 Western diet, obesity and physical
inactivity. While we've known about the importance of tobacco and
cancer for

Health for Life more than 50 years, we are just beginning to
understand

Your Lifestyle, Your Genes, And Cancer how diet, a healthy
body weight and regular exercise can

protect us against cancer.



35 A striking example of the profound influence of diet
was reported last summer in *The Journal of the American
Medical Association*. Doctors determined the eating habits
of patients with colon cancer in the years following surgical
removal of the cancer. Over the next five years, those
40 who ate a traditional Western diet had a threefold greater
likelihood of developing a recurrence of the disease than did
those who ate a “prudent” diet rich in fruits and vegetables
and including only small amounts of red meat. How had
diet affected these patients? The surgery clearly had not
45 removed all their colon-cancer cells: prior to the surgery,
some cells had already spread from the primary tumor.
The Western diet had somehow stimulated the growth of
these small deposits of residual cancer cells.

Now research explores the complex interactions that cause our Obesity is the second most important factor in causing

most dreaded disease. A look into some of the steps you can 50 cancer in Western populations after tobacco, and there is

take to reduce your risk. evidence that maintaining a healthy weight is protective

against the disease. A study by the American Cancer

We've known for a long time that a high-fat diet, Society in 2003 found that the heaviest people, in

obesity and lack of exercise can increase the risk of comparison with the leanest, had a significantly increased

developing heart disease and type 2 diabetes, two 55 risk of death from 10 different kinds of cancer in men,

conditions that affect millions of Americans. What we and from 12 different kinds in women. The most extreme

05 are finding out now is that those same lifestyle factors examples were liver cancer in men (nearly fivefold

also play an important role in cancer. That's the bad increased risk) and uterine cancer in women (more than

news. The good news is that you can do something about sixfold increased risk).

your lifestyle. If we grew thinner, exercised regularly, BERG, Robert A.; KOMAROFF, Anthony L. Health for life: your

avoided diets rich in red meat (substituting poultry, fish lifestyle, your genes and cancer. *Newsweek*, Jun. 30, 2008,

10 or vegetable sources of protein) and ate diets p. 39-40. (Adapted).

rich in fruits and vegetables, and stopped using

tobacco, we would prevent 70 percent of all cancers.

01. The text deals with the relation between cancer and

The strongest evidence of the importance of lifestyle A) other diseases

like diabetes.

in cancer is that most common cancers arise at B) the influence of diet in one's lifestyle.

15 dramatically different rates in different parts of the

C) the lifestyle of people in the USA.

globe. Several cancers that are extremely common

D) an evidence of its increase in old people.

in the United States – colon, prostate and breast

cancer – are relatively rare in other parts of the **02.**

Up to recently, it has been well known that obesity, world, occurring only 1/10th or 1/20th as often. Equally high-fat diet and lack of exercise

20 striking, when people migrate from other parts of the

A) are important factors in increasing the risk of heart

world to the United States, within a generation their cancer

disease and diabetes.

rates approach those of us whose families have lived in

B) are good strategies for avoiding the risk of heart

this country for a long time. Even if people in other parts

disease and diabetes.

of the world stay put, but adopt U.S. lifestyle, their risk of

C) are conditions for the developing of various kinds of

25 cancer rises; as Japanese have embraced Western habits,

heart
disease.

their rates of colon, breast and prostate cancer have

D) have become a very common thing in the world's lifestyle.
skyrocketed.

20 Coleção Estudo

Simple Past Tense

03. According to the text, millions of Americans **TEXT II**

A) are obese and follow a high-fat diet.

B) have diabetes due to lack of exercise. FUVEST-SP C) run the risk of developing heart disease.

I used to think I could quit checking my e-mail any

D) suffer from heart disease and type 2 diabetes. time I wanted to, but I stopped kidding myself years

04. ago. My e-mail program is up and running 24 hours a

The alert the article is raising at this point is that day, and once I submit to its siren call, whole hours

A) people who have contracted heart disease or diabetes can go missing. I have a friend who recently found

are apt to contract cancer. herself stuck on a cruise ship near Panama that didn't

B) high-fat diet, obesity and lack of exercise increase offer e-mail,
so she chartered a helicopter to take
the risk of developing cancer. her to the nearest Internet
café. There was nothing

C) obese people who have cancer and do not exercise in her queue
but junk mail and other spam, but she
are likely to die of heart disease. thought the trip was
worth it.

D) the risk of developing cancer is much higher than the I know
how she felt. You never know when you're
risk of contracting heart disease. going to get that note from
Uncle Eric about your
inheritance. Or that White House dinner invitation

05. One of the advices the article is sending people is with a
time-sensitive R.S.V.P.

A) to stop eating too much poultry.

TIME, Jun. 10, 2002.

B) not to mix vegetable with fish.

C) to avoid diets rich in red meat. **01.** The passage tells us
that the writer

D) not to eat too much fish. A) believes it's about time he stopped
thinking he can

break the e-mail habit any time.

06. The text states that 70 percent of all cancers could be B) is fully
aware that he's a compulsive e-mail checker.

prevented if people

C) used to think only kids wasted whole hours checking

A) had a better diet and smoked less. their e-mail.

B) ate more red meat and protein. D) didn't think it would take him
years to break the e-mail

C) exercised while eating fruit. habit.

LÍNGUA INGLESA D) used tobacco more often. E)

thinks that once he's able to stay away from his e-mail

for 24 hours, he'll get rid of his addiction.

07. According to the text, one of the following is **NOT** among

the most common cancers in the United States: **02.**

Choose the **CORRECT** translation for "[...] whole hours A) can go
missing." prostate C) colon

B) A) Não sinto falta das horas perdidas. breast D) lung

08. Also according to the text, some cancers that are common C) Sou
capaz de perder horas inteiras. B) Vale a pena desperdiçar várias
horas.

in the United States, in other parts of the world

D) Posso perder totalmente a noção das horas.

A) have become relatively rare.

E) Não me importo em ficar até altas horas.

B) do not exist altogether.

C) are spreading quickly. **03.** What did the writer's friend
find when she was able to D) are equally common. check her e-mail,
according to the passage?

09. A) Unimportant messages. D) No message at all. A curious circumstance is that people from other parts of

the world migrate to the United States, their cancer rates B) The writer's message. E) Her uncle's message. A) reach $1/10^{\text{th}}$ of the rates of their original countries. C) An invitation to dinner.

B) come close to the Japanese who stayed in their own

country. **04.** According to the passage, the writer's friend

C) keep the same rate as they enjoyed in their countries. A) was flown to Panama because the cruise ship had made

D) approach the rate of American families in just one her feel sick.

generation. B) regretted having chartered a helicopter, after she

10. The most important factor in causing cancer in the US C) left the cruise ship on a helicopter sent by her uncle checked her e-mail in the café.

population is, in the **CORRECT** order, to check her e-mail in the nearest Internet café.

A) tobacco and obesity. D) was offered a helicopter to take her to Panama when

B) exercise and obesity. her cruise ship was stuck.

C) low-fat diet and tobacco. E) was glad she had left the cruise ship on a helicopter

D) obesity and heart disease. to check her e-mail in the café.

Editora Bernoulli **21 Frente A Módulo 07**

TEXT III 03. One can infer from the text that Robert

Bindschadler is A) a scientist. C) an astronaut.

UFMG B) a flight attendant. D) a student.

Why is the South Pole colder than the North Pole?

04. The word *itself* (line 10) refers to

Robert Bindschadler, a senior fellow and glaciologist A) “a thick ice sheet”. C) “the South Pole”.

at NASA’s Goddard Space Flight Center, explains. B) “a continent”. D) “the North Pole”.



05. All the following verbs are used with similar meanings in the text, **EXCEPT** A) [...] rests[...] (line 15). C) [...] sits[...] (line 9).
B) [...] acts[...] (line 18). D) [...] rides[...] (line 16).

TEXT
IV

NASA

Hopes rise for UK financial sector

THE U.S. STATION at the South Pole has been occupied

since 1957. The coldest temperature on record for the South The number of new financial companies seeking UK

Pole is - 80.6 degrees Celsius. regulatory authorisation rose 10 per cent in the second

quarter, marking the first increase since early 2008. The

Both polar regions of the Earth are cold, primarily

single largest group among the 282 new registrants with because they receive far less solar radiation than

the Financial Services Authority were independent financial the tropics and mid-latitudes do. At either pole the

Sun never rises more than 23.5 degrees above advisers who sell life assurance and other retail products.

05 the horizon and both locations experience six months The data are likely to boost hopes that parts of the financial

of continuous darkness. Moreover, most of the sunlight community in London may now be reshaping and adapting

that does shine on the polar regions is reflected by the after the financial crisis. The number of firms cancelling

bright white surface. What makes the South Pole so their authorisation with the FSA also slowed by 18 per cent

much colder than the North Pole is that it sits on in the three months

to June, a study by IMAS Corporate

10 top of a very thick ice sheet, which itself sits on Advisors shows.
But the researchers warned that it was too

a continent. The surface of the ice sheet at the early to say the
recession was ending. The 631 cancellations

South Pole is more than 9,000 feet in elevation still far outnumbered
the 282 new entrants UK-wide. But

– more than a mile and a half above sea level.

London might be bottoming out: the capital's 114 new
Antarctica is by far the highest continent on the Earth.

groups equalled the number of cancellations in the quarter.

15 In comparison, the North Pole rests in the middle of

the Arctic Ocean, where the surface of floating ice rides MASTERS,
Brooke. Hopes rise for UK financial sector. *Financial*

only a foot or so above the surrounding sea. The Arctic *Times*, Aug. 09,
2009. Available at: .

Ocean also acts as an effective heat reservoir, warming

the cold atmosphere in the winter and drawing heat from **01**. The
text states that new financial companies

20 the atmosphere in the summer. A) are in the increase in UK.

B) are rising funds to start operations.

Available at: . C) decreased in the present year.

D) have registered losses lately.

01. The South Pole is colder than the North Pole because the

first **02**. The financial companies the text talks about are in the

process of

A) gets less heat from the Sun.

A) asking for regulatory authorisation.

B) experiences no summer and winter.

B) closing their activities started in 2008.

C) is located on a high continent.

C) increasing their regulatory capital.

D) has less contact with floating ice.

D) marking the demand of customers.

02. The text states that **03.** The demand for authorisation by financial companies has risen

A) radiation is higher in one of the two poles. A) for the first time since early 2008. B) brightness creates a white surface in both regions. B) in the same rate as last year. C) temperatures reach 23.5 degrees in the two regions. C) increasingly from the first months of 2008. D) sunlight is absent for half a year in both poles. D) regularly since the beginning of 2008.

22 Coleção Estudo

Simple Past Tense

04. The majority of the companies presented in the text **01.** Assinale a alternativa **CORRETA**.

A) belonged to a holding of 282 companies. A) Segundo o texto, os países nos quais os direitos de

B) dealt with life insurance and retail products. casais heterossexuais e de casais homossexuais são

C) seemed interested in employing only single people. os mesmos são o Equador e a Colômbia.

D) were government boards giving authorisation. B) De acordo com as informações do texto, entende-se

05. que uniões civis entre pessoas do mesmo sexo são

The good news seems to indicate that in London the legais em todos os países da América do Sul.

A) community is coming down with the financial crisis.

C) De acordo com o texto, entende-se que, dentre os

B) companies fear the financial crisis will not end.

países da América do Sul, somente no Brasil ainda não

C) financial community is finding a solution for the crisis. se permitem uniões civis entre pessoas do mesmo sexo.

D) financial crisis is at its peak since the beginning of 2008.

D) O país da América do Sul onde as uniões civis entre

06. pessoas do mesmo sexo demoraram mais para ser According to the text, which of the following statements

is **TRUE**? legalizadas é o Uruguai. A) Authorisations increase, cancellations decrease. E) As uniões civis entre pessoas do mesmo sexo, válidas

B) The number of authorisations and cancellations are even. em todo o território brasileiro, foram aprovadas em

C) The percentage of authorisations slowed by 18% this year. 2010 pelo Supremo Tribunal Federal. D) The percentage of cancellations is bigger by the day.

02. Assinale a alternativa **CORRETA**.

TEXT V A) A Colômbia foi a última nação sul-americana a

aprovar

a união civil de casais hétero ou homossexuais.

B) A Argentina foi a segunda nação sul-americana a

UNESP-2011 reconhecer os direitos dos casais do mesmo sexo.

C) O Equador foi o país sul-americano que menos

Status of same-sex marriage South America se empenhou para reconhecer os direitos dos

Argentina homossexuais.

The Autonomous City of Buenos Aires (a federal district D) O Uruguai foi o primeiro país sul-americano a aprovar

and capital city of the republic) allows same-sex civil uniões civis de casais hétero e homossexuais. **LÍNGUA**

INGLESA unions. The province of Rio Negro allows same-sex civil E) O Brasil não tem demonstrado nenhum interesse no

unions, too. Legislation to enact same-sex marriage reconhecimento dos direitos dos casais homossexuais.

across all of Argentina was approved on July 15, 2010.

Brazil **03**. Assinale a alternativa na qual todas as palavras são

A law that would allow same-sex civil unions throughout formas verbais relativas ao passado. the nation has been debated. Until the end of the first A) *Adopted, become, decided, recognized, ruled*. semester of 2010 the *Supremo Tribunal Federal* had not

B) *Adopted, allow, become, recognized, ruled*.

decided about it.

C) *Approved, became, been, decided, ruled.*

Colombia

D) *Allow, approved, became, decided, may.*

The Colombian Constitutional Court ruled in February

2007 that same-sex couples are entitled to the same E) *Can, debated, entitled, made, offered.* inheritance rights as heterosexuals in common-law

marriages. This ruling made Colombia the first South

04. Com base nas informações do texto, o que podemos American nation to legally recognize gay couples. inferir a respeito da situação atual dos casais do mesmo

Furthermore, in January 2009, the Court ruled that sexo na Argentina?

offered to cohabitating heterosexual couples. A) As uniões civis entre pessoas do mesmo sexo são same-sex couples must be extended all of the rights

válidas somente em Buenos Aires e na província de

Ecuador Rio Negro.

The Ecuadorian new constitution has made Ecuador stand B) Os casais do mesmo sexo provavelmente ainda não

out in the region. Ecuador has become the first country têm todos os direitos dos casais heterossexuais. in South America where same-sex civil union couples are legally recognized as a family and share the same rights C) A província de Rio Negro foi a região onde uniões civis

of married heterosexual couples. entre pessoas do mesmo sexo foram aprovadas mais

recentemente.

Uruguay

Uruguay became the first country in South America to D) Em Buenos Aires, as leis para uniões civis entre

allow civil unions (for both opposite-sex and same-sex pessoas do mesmo sexo são diferentes do restante

couples) in a national platform on January 1, 2008. do país. Children can be adopted by same-sex couples since 2009. E) Os casais homossexuais poderão ter exatamente os

Available at: (Adapted). mesmos deveres dos casais heterossexuais.

Editora Bernoulli 23 Frente A Módulo 07

ENEM EXERCISES

01. ANSWER KEY



Consolidation I

01. A) didn't have – was

B)
worked

C)
did

–
go

D) left – moved

E)
made

02. 1. remember 11. is making

2. would be 12. has reached

3. jumped 13. prove 4. saw 14. walk 5. survive 15. takes 6. never
seems 16. are established

7. daydreaming 17. has not decided

8. talked 18. would be 9. had been approached 19. does not provide
10. would pay 20. need

Consolidation II

01. A) used to live C) used to study

B) used to play D) used to take

PALEY, Nina; HERSH, Stephen. 2003. Available at:

upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/5/5a/Hots_B She
never used to do her lesson poorly.

CrosswordColor300.png > . Accessed: Aug. 12th, 2010.

Proposed Exercises

After reading the previous comic strip, it is possible to

state that its humor is due to the fact that 01. A 03. D 05. A

A) the husband gets angry when he has to do crossword 02. B 04. D 06. A

puzzles for his wife. **Text I**

B) the only time the husband wants privacy is when he

is doing crossword puzzles. 01. C 03. D 05. C 07. D 09. D

02. A 04. B 06. A 08. A 10. A

C) the wife gets upset with her husband because he is

reading the newspaper. **Text II**

D) the wife doesn't know how to help her husband to

get out of the toilet. 01. B 02. C 03. A 04. E

E) the wife is upset with her husband because everytime **Text III** she wants to go to the toilet he is there.

GLOSSARY 01. C 02. D 03. A 04. A 05. B

● **Text IV** exam = exame; avaliação

● grown-up = adulto 01. A 03. A 05. C

02. A 04. B 06. A



Text V

01. A 02. D 03. C 04. B

Enem Exercises

sxc 01. B

● kite = pipa

24 Coleção Estudo

LÍNGUA INGLESA MÓDULO FRENTE
08 A Present Continuous and

Past Continuous Tenses

PRESENT CONTINUOUS GERUND

A forma verbal acrescida de *-ing* é chamada gerúndio

O *Present Continuous* é utilizado para descrever uma ação (*gerund*). Essa é uma forma nominal do verbo que indica

que se passa no momento em que é descrita ou, ainda, uma processo. Para se formar o gerúndio de alguns verbos, além

ação que possui um aspecto temporário. de lançar mão da regra geral (*verb* + *-ing*), é necessário,

também, fazer algumas adaptações. Veja a seguir:

Structure • Para verbos terminados em *-e*, elimina-se o *-e* e

She is **playing** the guitar. acrescenta-se *-ing*.

verb to be + *main verb (-ing)* complement **Exemplos:**

They are **studying** English. – *to love: loving*

verb to be + *main verb (-ing)* complement – *to live: living*

– *to care: caring*

Exemplos:

– *to dance: dancing*

– *It is raining a lot right now.* (descrição simultânea – *to come: coming*

ao fato)

- Para verbos terminados em “CVC” (consoante-vogal-
– *I usually go to college in the morning, but, as I’m on*
consoante), em que essa sequência seja a sílaba

*vacation, I’m **staying** at home.* tônica do verbo, dobra-se a última consoante e, (ação com aspecto temporário) então, acrescenta-se *-ing*.

Exemplos:

Outros exemplos:

– *to cut:*
cutting

– *Alice **is reading** a book.* – *to rob: **robbing***

– *They **are buying** a new house.* – *to permit: **permitting***

– – *to prefer: **preferring** I **am leaving** school .*

– *to shop: **shopping***

- Para se fazer uma pergunta no *Present Continuous*

Tense, basta colocar o verbo *to be* (na sua forma
OBSERVAÇÃO

presente) antes do sujeito. Há exceções. Veja:

Exemplos: – *to die: **dying***

– *to lie:*
lying

– Affirm.: *She **is dreaming**.*



– Inter.: *Is she **dreaming**?*

• Para fazer uma negação, basta colocar **not** após o verbo *to be*.

Exemplos:

– Affirm.: *They **are opening** the door.*

– Neg.: *They **are not opening** the door.* sxc

*They **aren't opening** the door. to lie*

Editora Bernoulli 25 Frente A Módulo 08

to walk to come to fly to stop

Affirmative

I am walking am coming am flying am stopping

he, she, it is walking is coming is flying is stopping

you, we, they are walking are coming are flying are

stopping

Interrogative

I Am __ walking? Am __ coming? Am __ flying? Am __ stopping?

he, she, it Is __ walking? Is __ coming? Is __ flying? Is __ stopping?

you, we, they Are __ walking? Are __ coming? Are __ flying? Are __ stopping?

Negative

I am not walking am not coming am not flying am not stopping

he, she, it is not walking is not coming is not flying is not stopping

you, we, they are not walking are not coming are not flying are not stopping

C) He _____ to us about the story.



(to
lie -
neg.)



D) I can't talk to you now, I _____ my hair.

(to
wash)

E) He _____ a book. (to write)

sxc sxc F) They _____ a magazine now. (to read

to stop -neg.) to fly

G) We _____ our bike . (to fix)

Usos

H) What _____ you _____

• Após verbos de percepção. to say to me? (to try)

Exemplos: I) _____ he _____ at this

– moment? (to work) *He saw me **doing** that.*

J) The children _____ with the toys.

– *He heard me **playing** the piano.*

(to
play)

• O verbo pode estar no gerúndio, caso tenha função K)
Look! That woman _____ a strange dress.

de sujeito da frase, seja precedido de preposição ou (to wear) esteja após certos verbos que exigem o gerúndio.

Exemplos: 02. (UFMG–2007 / 2ª etapa) Using the verbs in parentheses,

– **COMPLETE** the sentences with the appropriate verbal **Smoking is a lousy habit.** (sujeito)

forms.

– *He is tired of studying.* (of = preposição)

A) A study from King's College London _____

– *She enjoys working with us.* (enjoy = verbo que (suggest) that _____ (chew) gum after

exige gerúndio)

meals _____ (fight) acid reflux.

• O verbo com **-ing** pode ter função adjetiva. B) An apple a day _____ (keep) the doctor **Exemplos:**
away _____ (not be) really that far from

truth, especially when it comes to keeping your

– *This is a very interesting book.*

digestive system _____ (run) smoothly.

– *That is an exciting story.*

C) Consuming oily fish may _____ (reduce)

the risk of _____ (develop) asthma. In a

CONSOLIDATION I University of Cambridge study of 770 volunteers, researchers _____ (find) that those

with symptomatic asthma _____ (be) less

01. FILL IN the blanks with the Present Continuous of the

likely _____ (report) _____ (eat)

verbs in parentheses. fish at least twice a week throughout the year than

A) We _____ our homework now. (to do) those with asthma.

B) What _____ Mary _____ D) One large egg
_____ (contain) just

to do? (to try) 75 calories, 5 grams of fat and 6.25 grams of protein.

26 Coleção Estudo

Present Continuous and Past Continuous Tenses

E) The latest guidelines urge men _____ (eat) F) I got sick while
we _____ to Mexico.

nine fruits and vegetables a day, in part because they (drive)

_____ (be) at greater risk of many cancers G) He _____ in
California when his father

than women. died. (work)

F) If you _____ (eat) carbs and proteins together, H) I _____ a
nap when you called. (take)

your body _____ (not absorb) them I) She _____ with
Mr. Smith when I saw

properly, and you _____ (be) low on key her at the hall. (talk)
vitamins.

J) The accident happened while they _____

G) Lollipop is a favorite children's snack and in Mexico. (travel)

_____ (be) so since it _____ K) She fell as she _____
into a taxi. (get)

(introduce) in England in the 1780s. The name comes

L) The car _____ at high speed when it
from an English dialect word, “lolly,” “tongue,” and the
struck the child. (travel)

“pop” is probably associated with the sound made

when the candy _____ (withdraw) M) When I got up this
morning, the sun _____

from the mouth. brightly. (shine)

N) They _____ in Japan when the war
started. (live)

PAST CONTINUOUS O) I _____ the paper
when you called. (read)

O *Past Continuous* é utilizado para descrever ações que

estavam em progresso no passado. Formamos o *Past*

PROPOSED EXERCISES *Continuous*
usando a forma

Structure 01. (UNESP) Assinale a alternativa que preenche
was **CORRETAMENTE** cada lacuna da frase apresentada.
or + verb (-ing)

were I _____ to the radio every day, but I _____

listening to it now. **LÍNGUA INGLESA**

- O *Past Continuous* descreve uma ação que estava

A) listen ... am not

acontecendo quando outra, no *Simple Past*, ocorreu.

B) listened ... had

Exemplos:

C) listening ... was not

– *When I **was coming** to school, I saw an accident.*

PC D) was listening ... not SP

E) not listen ... was

– *I **was sleeping** when the telephone rang.*

PC SP

02. (Cesgranrio) Indicate the alternative that **BEST**

- O *Past Continuous* descreve duas ou mais ações completes the following sentence. “He _____ the simultâneas no passado. _____ now.”

Exemplos: A) could remind - girls' name

– *The boys **were playing** soccer while it **was raining**.* B) has reminded - girl's name

– *Peter and I **were watching** TV as Mom **was*** C) is

remembering - girl's name

cooking.

D) reminds - name of the girl

CONSOLIDATION II E) remembers - girl's name

03. (Mackenzie-SP) Indicate the alternative that **BEST**

01. FILL IN the blanks with the Past Continuous form of the verb that completes the following sentence.

verb in parentheses. The first one is given as an example.

“She _____ his proposal, but she _____ a

A) They **were eating** in the restaurant. (eat)

decision for a while.”

B) It _____ when I left home. (rain)

A) considers - doesn't need to make

C) When you telephoned, I _____ dinner.

(have) B) is considering - doesn't want to make

D) The baby _____ soundly when I went C) has considered - had to take

to wake him up. (sleep)

D) has been considering - is taking

E) He _____ breakfast when I went to his

hotel room. (order) E) considered - needs to take

TEXT I 02. The information that we can infer from the text is
A) the research reviews discussed are incomplete.

UFOP-MG B) the larger research involved just a group of
women. **Fact or Fiction** C) the studies involved over thirty thousand
people.

Do You Really Need Seven Hours of Sleep?

D) the stated results have no scientific basis.

By Temma Ehrenfeld | Newsweek Web Exclusive

Feb. 19, 2008. | Updated: 12:25 p.m. ET Feb. 19,
2008. **03.** Seven to eight hours of sleep a night is

Yep, you do. Although people do vary in how much A) too much for
students.

sleep they need, the differences are slight, and the vast B) the least for
most people.

majority of us (including seniors) need seven to eight C) very little for
children. hours. Most people who regularly get less than seven

D) a lot
for old
people.

hours of rest are simply unaware of the damage that

fatigue and sleepiness is doing to their bodies. Chronic
04. “Short-sleepers” are people who sleep

“short-sleepers,” as scientists call them, have forgotten A) less than 7
hours a night. C) just at night. what it feels like to be well rested, says
Robert Rosenberg,

B) during the work. D) all the time.

medical director of the Sleep Disorders Center of Prescott
Valley, in Arizona.

The evidence indicates that a person who regularly **TEXT II**

sleeps less than seven hours a
night functions as badly as FJP-
MG-2010 someone who hasn't slept for one to three days,
according

to a research review published in the Journal of Clinical

Sleep Medicine last year. Furthermore, the largest current **Fraud
Spotlight on Hollywood** longitudinal studies (one involving 21,268
people and

By Matthew Garrahan in Los Angeles and Brooke

another 10,308) showed that sleep-deprivation increased Masters in
New York

mortality: the chance of dying younger than people of the Published:
August 9 2009 18:59

same age, gender and health-risk factors. In the larger

Hollywood studios and film producers are set to face

study researchers at the Finnish Institute of Occupational increasing
scrutiny from anti-fraud officials, as a result

Health assessed the sleep habits of the group in 1975 of a trial
involving incidents in Bangkok that could

and 1981 and then checked to see who was still alive on have
repercussions across the entertainment sector.

Dec. 31, 2003. After comparing subjects' survival rates to Gerald Green, an American film producer, and his wife,

the average for people of the same age (and adjusting for Patricia, are alleged to have violated the US Foreign

other known death risks, like smoking), the researchers Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA) by paying bribes to a Thai

concluded that lack of sleep increased mortality in the tourism official. It is claimed that the alleged bribes

study participants by 26 percent for men and 21 percent were offered to obtain contracts to run an international

for women. The cause of death might be accidents, film festival in Bangkok. Mr Green and his wife have

or diseases exacerbated by sleep-deprivation. Other pleaded not guilty to bribery charges. The Green's

current research indicates that lack of sleep affects the trial in Los Angeles, which is entering its second week,

body's hormones, immune system and metabolism; is the first FCPA case to involve the entertainment

hence, it can be a risk factor for obesity, diabetes and industry. The case suggests that Hollywood has joined

heart disease. the pharmaceuticals and energy industries as a target

To evaluate the quality of your own sleep – and whether of anti-fraud enforcers at the US department of justice.

you're getting enough – try these tools offered by the The new interest of FCPA in Hollywood could become a

American Academy of Sleep Medicine. severe headache for studios and producers that shoot

EHRENFELD, Temma. Fact or Fiction. films in international locations. The Green's trial is likely *NewsWeek* , Feb.19, 2008.

Available at: <http://www.newsweek.com/id/113270>. to be followed by more FCPA investigations in Hollywood,

justice department identifies a practice [in a particular

01. Researchers concluded that sleep-deprivation industry] and then suddenly they go across that industry

A) must be recommended for old people. in a lateral manner. They did it with the medical device

B) may cause no impact in death rates. industry and they did it with oil and gas companies."

C) improves the quality of life of everyone. Available at:<http://www.ft.com/home/us>.

D) can be riskier for men than for women. Accessed: Aug. 9th, 2009.

28 Coleção Estudo

Present Continuous and Past Continuous Tenses

01. Some incidents in Bangkok have brought all of the pressure, several cancers – have cost the American

following consequences, government \$100 billion in medical expenses. It's been **EXCEPT**

A) A trial was led to verify the recent incidents which estimated that some 6 million American children are now

occurred. fat enough to endanger their health and the problem is growing more extreme and widespread.

B) Authorities have decided to put anti-fraud officials on

trial. Teens, even more than younger children, are at risk of

C) The incident may bring repercussions to the replacing companionship with cookies. If they're lonely,

entertainment world. the food is their friend. Parents should always look

D) There is bound to be a closer look into Hollywood and beyond the weight itself: Is it a warning sign? Is the child

film producers. depressed? If the answer is yes, then address the cause,

not the symptom.

02. The incident the article is talking about involves a/an Being overweight in modern culture is devastating

A) alleged assault by a Thai tourism official. enough for small children. The point is that a child

B) claim that the Thai tourism official is dishonest. who feels loved, not judged, is more likely to accept a

C) possible bribe of a Thai tourism official. parent's message about the need to lose weight.

D) violation of the law by a Thai tourism official. NEWSWEEK, Jul. 3, 2000. (Adapted).

03. According to the article, pharmaceuticals and energy **01.** Obese kids are

industries are

A) the ones who only face up emotional troubles.

A) other entities scrutinized by the US department of

B) overweight.

justice.

C) those suffering from high blood pressure.

B) involved in the making of a film festival in Bangkok.

C) helping Hollywood to increase the entertainment D) the ones that need government's support.

industry.

D) enforcers of the cases scrutinized by the department **02.** The question of childhood obesity

of justice. LÍNGUA INGLESA A)
endangers everyone's health.

04. B) always leads to depression. The article shows that the incident, followed by the trial

and the interest of the FCPA, may C) seems impossible to be tackled.

A) bring a lot of problems for studios and producers. D) can be extended to adulthood.

B) help Hollywood produce more films abroad.

03. Teens are **at risk** of replacing companionship with cookies.

C) launch the entertainment industry upwards.

The boldface words stand for

D) stop producers from filming in international locations.

A) away from.

TEXT III B) forced.

C) approving.

FCMMG D) in danger.

Childhood Obesity 04. Food is teens' friend particularly when they

A) see no relationship between cause and symptom.

B) get a warning sign regarding overeating.

C) are on their own.

D) overcome their depression.

05. A child who feels loved

A) will feel devastated, for gaining weight is unavoidable.

B) ought to be judged as well as looked after.

Obese kids suffer both physically and emotionally

throughout childhood, and those who remain heavy as C) gets easier to be approached when the topic is the

adolescents tend to stay that way into adulthood. The need to lose weight.

resulting illnesses – diabetes, heart disease, high blood D) seldom
wonders what their parents’ message is about.

Editora Bernoulli 29 Frente A Módulo 08



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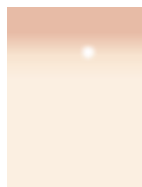


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TEXT IV Slavery – which ended with independence in 1804 – is illegal in Haiti. And technically, restaveks are not slaves.

Izabela Hendrix-MG The institution has its roots in the Caribbean tradition

of child lending between families (usually relatives)

to pitch in with extra work, care for the elderly or sick,



"You have to be first,



Best



or different."

or to provide opportunity to a child from a poor family.

Generally, rural parents send their children to live with wealthier families in the cities. In exchange for domestic labor, the children are supposed to receive lodging, food, clothing, medicine, and – most importantly – education.

In as many as half of the cases, they do (though classifying treatment in private homes is notoriously

difficult). The unlucky ones, called restaveks – from the

French *rester avec*, or “to stay with” – are loaned through normal channels but denied schooling and subject to

abuse and degradation. This phenomenon has spiked in

modern Haiti, as more and more children end up with

equally impoverished families in the slums.

Before the quake, up to 22 percent of Haitian homes

LYNN, Loreta. Quotable quotes. *Reader's Digest*, Aug. 1998, p. 61.

contained restaveks, according to a study funded by

01. USAID. Keeping restaveks is illegal, but child loans are not The sentence above makes it clear that people are always and, given the extent of Haiti's governmental dysfunction, involved in

it's hard to tell which cases are which. Now that the quake

A) common activities.

has thrown family networks into disarray, the flimsy

B) quantitative work. social ties supporting restaveks are likely to break down.

C) identical matters. “For families struggling in the wake of a catastrophe,

D) ordered happenings. restavek kids are the first to go”, says Glenn Smucker,

E) competitive situations. an anthropologist who specializes in development work

in Haiti. “Their parents are not there to watch out for

02. It is Loreta Lynn's belief that when a person is not number them, so they're far more vulnerable” to desertion and

one or exceptionally good compared to others, he / she trafficking.

must be

But even as the numbers of abandoned restaveks swell,

A) similar to other people. D) an unusual person. the demand for their services is likely to decrease. A mass

B) perfect men or women. E) as common as others. exodus of residents from Port-au-Prince is reversing

C) as ordinary as others. decades of migratory trends. If the shift sticks, it means

03. We can infer from the text that when someone is not also possible that families suffering from the quake's there will be less need for restaveks in the city. But it's

number one, economic aftershocks will feel extra pressure to lend out

A) he / she cannot be successful in any other way. their children, even as it becomes more likely they'll end

B) nobody will let him / her experience success. up as restaveks. Which, combined with a spike in new

C) he / she must find other ways to be successful. orphans, means Haiti will likely see a rise in the number

D) there is no other way for him / her to be successful. of its street children in the years to come.

E) people will help this person to be unsuccessful in life. PAUL, Katie. *Newsweek*.

TEXT V 01. De acordo com o texto, o Haiti tenta resolver o problema das crianças cujos pais morreram no terremoto

FATEC-SP-2011 A) oferecendo ajuda financeira para os responsáveis

B) facilitando a adoção dessas crianças por famílias

Haiti's indentured children haitianas.

The days after Haiti's earthquake brought joyous C) permitindo o trabalho dessas crianças em casas de

reunions for some families. Others faced the grim reality famílias.

that they'd been suddenly robbed of parents or offspring. D) encaminhando a maioria das crianças menores de oito anos para orfanatos do governo. But for Haiti's 225,000 restaveks, or indentured children, E) incentivando a adoção dessas crianças por famílias the quake brought only an uncertain future. estrangeiras.

30 Coleção Estudo

Present Continuous and Past Continuous Tenses

02. O antropólogo Glenn Smucker **01.** The Minister of Health, José Gomes Temporão, says that

A) é um especialista em estudos sobre crianças que se Brazil may be fronting a problem next summer. This

encontram em situação de risco. problem is due to the fact that

B) criticou o tratamento dado às crianças abandonadas A) there are many mosquitoes in Brazil.

nas ruas. B) Brazilians are prepared to the struggle against dengue

C) criou um departamento para facilitar e agilizar a type 4.

adoção internacional de crianças haitianas.

D) propôs a criação de leis de proteção aos menores country.
haitianos. C) it is possible that dengue type 4 will spread in the

D) the government wants to stop people from crossing

E) alertou para o fato de que as crianças haitianas podem

ser vítimas de abandono ou de tráfico. the country's border.

E) the government wants to prohibit flights from Roraima

03. A palavra *flimsy*, no 3º parágrafo do texto, pode ser to São Paulo.
substituída por

A) *easy*. C) *strong*. E) *important*. **02.** Temporão also explains
that dengue type 4 is dangerous

B) because *difficult* . D) *fragile* .

A) it has not appeared in the country for 28 years, so

04. O texto afirma que a cidade de Porto Príncipe está there is a large
part of the Brazilian population that

A) sendo reconstruída rapidamente pelas autoridades is not immune to
it.

do Haiti. B) there is not enough vaccine for the population under

B) destruída, apesar de não ter sido abandonada pelos 28 in Brazil.

moradores.

C) it causes diarrhea and there is a large part of the

C) alterando sua tradição migratória. population that won't resist it.

D) retomando práticas do tempo da escravidão. D) the mosquitoes
came in flights from Venezuela, a

E) cercada pelas autoridades do Haiti. country where the population is

not immune to the

disease.

ENEM EXERCISES

E) there is a large part of mosquitoes immune to the virus since it has not appeared in Brazil for 28 years.

LÍNGUA INGLESA

Texto para as questões **01** a **05**

03. In the sentence “As a result, there is a large part of the

Brazil faces threat of dengue type 4 population that is not immune to it”, the expression **as**

Isabela Vieira **a result** represents an idea of

Rio de Janeiro – The Minister of Health, José Gomes A) contrast. Temporão, says there is a possibility that dengue type 4 B) cause.

will spread and become a problem next summer. Three C) condition. cases have been confirmed in Roraima. “We have to be prepared,” said the minister. “It is not certain that D) reason. dengue type 4 will spread. The behavior of the virus is E) consequence. unknown. However, there are direct flights from Roraima

to São Paulo and other locations. So, we have to be

04. According to the text, one of the symptoms which follow ready next summer to aggressively reduce the disease

the dengue disease is

vector. Dengue is presently at a level we expected.

It can become an epidemic only when there are many A) easily broken bones. mosquitoes, so we must reduce them.” Temporão explains B) sore throat. that the dengue type 4 is dangerous because it has not

appeared in Brazil for 28 years. As a result, there is a C) breakbone fever. large part of the population that is not immune to it. D) toothache.

The cases in Roraima are believed to have come from E) stomach ache. Venezuela. “As we cannot stop people from crossing the border and we don’t have a vaccine, we have to attack the

mosquito that transmits the disease,” says the

minister. **05.** In the extract “We have to be prepared”, the underlined The symptoms of dengue type 4 are the same as other words can be replaced by the modal

forms of dengue: headache, severe pain in the body and A) can. especially the joints (in English it is called breakbone

fever), diarrhea, vomiting and fever. B) may.

C) shall.

Allen Bennett – translator/editor The News in English

D) must.

Available at: <http://agenciabrasil.ebc.com.br>

Accessed: Aug. 16th E) will. , 2010.

Editora Bernoulli **31 Frente A Módulo 08**

HAVING FUN D) One large egg **contains (contain)** just

Holiday: Independence Day – 4th of July 75 calories, 5 grams of fat and 6.25 grams of

protein.

Nos Estados Unidos, o *Independence Day* – também conhecido como E)

The latest guidelines urge men **to eat (eat)** *Fourth of July* – é um feriado nacional que celebra a adoção

da Declaração da Independência Americana, a qual ocorreu nine fruits and vegetables a day, in part

no dia 4 de julho de 1776. Na data, é comum haver fogos de because they **are (be)** at greater risk of

artifício, feiras, piqueniques, many cancers than women. *shows* , jogos de *baseball* , discursos políticos, cerimônias e outros eventos públicos e privados que F) If you **eat (eat)** carbs and proteins together, comemorem a história, o governo e as tradições americanas. your body **will not absorb (not absorb)**

Available at: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Independence_Day_ them](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Independence_Day_them) properly, and you **will be (be)** low on

key vitamins.

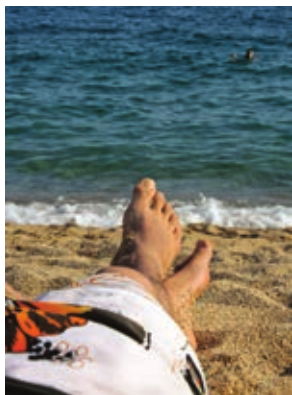
(United_States).

G) Lollipop is a favorite children's snack and

GLOSSARY has been (be) so since it was introduced (introduce) in England in the 1780s.

- The name comes from an English dialect lousy = terrível, nojento, sujo.

- word, “lolly,” “tongue,” and the “pop” is vacation = férias probably associated with the sound made



when the candy **is withdrawn (withdraw)** from the mouth.

Consolidation II

01. B) was raining I) was talking

C) was having J) were travelling

D) was sleeping K) was getting

SXC

E) was ordering L) was travelling

ANSWER KEY

F) were driving M) was shining

G) was working N) were living

Consolidation I

H) was taking O) was reading

01. A) are doing

Proposed Exercises

B) is – trying

C) is not lying 01. A 02. C 03. B

D) am washing Text I E) is writing

F) are not *or* aren't reading

01. D 02. C 03. B 04. A

G) are *or* 're fixing

H) are – trying Text II I) Is – working

J) are playing 01. B 02. C 03. A 04. A K) is wearing

02. A) A study from King's College London **suggests** Text
III

(**suggest**) that **chewing** (**chew**) gum after

meals **fights** (**fight**) acid reflux. 01. B 02. D 03. D 04. C 05.
C

B) An apple a day **keeps** (**keep**) the doctor

away isn't (not be) really
that far from truth, Text IV
especially when it comes to keeping your

digestive system **running** (**run**) smoothly. 01. E 02. D 03.
C

C) Consuming oily fish may **reduce** (**reduce**)

the risk of **developing**
(develop) asthma. Text V In a
University of Cambridge study of

770 volunteers, researchers **found (find)** that 01. C 02. E
03. D 04. C those with symptomatic asthma **were (be)**

less likely to **report (report)**
eating (eat) Enem Exercises
fish at least twice a week throughout the year

than those with asthma. 01. C 02. A 03. E 04. C 05. D

LIST OF REGULAR VERBS

INFINITIVE PAST TENSE PAST PARTICIPLE TRANSLATION
INFINITIVE PAST TENSE PAST PARTICIPLE TRANSLATION

A P to accuse accused accused acusar to permit permitted permitted
permitir to allow allowed allowed permitir to persuade persuaded
persuaded persuadir to annoy annoyed annoyed incomodar to place
placed placed colocar to appear appeared appeared aparecer to prefer
preferred preferred preferir to arrange arranged arranged arranjar to
prevent prevented prevented evitar, impedir to avoid avoided avoided
evitar to pronounce pronounced pronounced pronunciar **B Q** to beg
begged begged suplicar to quarrel quarreled quarreled discutir, brigar
to behave behaved behaved comportar-se **R** to believe believed
believed acreditar to raise raised raised levantar to belong belonged
belonged pertencer to refuse refused refused recusar to betray
betrayed betrayed trair to reply replied replied responder to borrow
borrowed borrowed pedir emprestado **S** to breathe breathed breathed
respirar to seem seemed seemed parecer to bury buried buried
enterrar to shout shouted shouted gritar **C** to struggle struggled
struggled esforçar-se to care cared cared importar-se to succeed
succeeded succeeded ter sucesso to claim claimed claimed reivindicar
T to complain complained complained reclamar to taste tasted tasted
provar (alimentos, bebidas) **D W** to defeat defeated defeated derrotar
to warn warned warned advertir to delay delayed delayed atrasar to
waste wasted wasted desperdiçar to deny denied denied negar to
wonder wondered wondered querer saber, imaginar to deserve
deserved deserved merecer to wreck wrecked wrecked colidir, chocar

to desire desired desired desejar

LIST OF IRREGULAR VERBS to

distinguish distinguished distinguished distinguir

to drop dropped dropped derrubar

INFINITIVE PAST TENSE PAST PARTICIPLE TRANSLATION

E

A

to encourage encouraged encouraged encorajar

to arise arose arisen surgir, erguer-se

to envy envied envied invejar

to awake awoke awoken despertar, acordar

to excuse excused excused desculpar

B

F

to be was, were been ser, estar

to fear feared feared temer

to bear bore born, borne suportar, dar à luz

to fetch fetched fetched ir buscar

to beat beat beaten bater, espancar

to fill filled filled encher

to become became become tornar-se

to fire fired fired despedir, disparar

to befall befell befallen acontecer

to frighten frightened frightened assustar

H to beget begot begotten, begot procriar, gerar to happen to begin began begun começar, iniciar happened happened acontecer

to hate to behold beheld beheld contemplar hated hated odiar

to help to bend bent bent curvar, dobrar helped helped ajudar

to hurry to bet bet bet apostar hurried hurried apressar-se **I** to bid bid bid oferecer, concorrer

to inhabit to bind bound bound unir, encadernar inhabited inhabited habitar

to insult to bite bit bitten morder, engolir a isca insulted insulted
insultar

J to bleed bled bled sangrar, ter hemorragia

to joke to blow blew blown (as)soprar, estourar joked joked brincar

to jugde to break broke broken quebrar, romper jugded jugded julgar

to jump to breed bred bred procriar, reproduzir jumped jumped pular

K to bring brought brought trazer to knock knocked knocked bater to
broadcast broadcast broadcast irradiar, transmitir **L** to build built built
construir, edificar to land landed landed aterrisar to burst burst burst
arrebentar, estourar to laugh laughed laughed rir to buy bought
bought comprar **M C** to marry married married casar-se to cast cast
cast arremessar, lançar to murder murdered murdered matar to catch
caught caught pegar, capturar **O** to choose chose chosen escolher to
obey obeyed obeyed obedecer to cling clung clung aderir, segurar-se
to omit omitted omitted omitir to come came come vir to order
ordered ordered ordenar, pedir to cost cost cost custar to owe owed
owed dever to creep crept crept rastejar, engatinhar to own owned
owned ter, possuir to cut cut cut cortar, reduzir

INFINITIVE PAST TENSE PAST PARTICIPLE TRANSLATION INFINITIVE PAST TENSE PAST PARTICIPLE TRANSLATION

D to ring rang rung tocar (campainha) to deal dealt dealt negociar, tratar to rise rose risen subir, erguer-se to dig dug dug cavar, cavoucar to run ran run correr, concorrer to do did done fazer S to draw drew drawn sacar, desenhá-lo to saw sawed sawn serrar to drink drank drunk beber to say said said dizer to drive drove driven dirigir, ir de carro to see saw seen ver, entender to dwell dwelt dwelt morar to seek sought sought procurar E to sell sold sold vender to eat ate eaten comer to send sent sent mandar, enviar F to set set set pôr, colocar, ajustar to fall fell fallen cair to shake shook shaken sacudir, tremar to feed fed fed alimentar, nutrir to shed shed shed derramar, deixar cair to feel felt felt sentir, sentir-se to shine shone shone brilhar, reluzir to fight fought fought lutar, batalhar to shoot shot shot atirar, alvejar to find found found achar, encontrar to show showed shown mostrar, exhibir to flee fled fled fugir, escapar to shrink shrank shrunk encolher, contrair to fling flung flung arremessar to shut shut shut fechar, cerrar to fly flew flown voar, pilotar to sing sang sung cantar to forbid forbade forbidden proibir to sink sank sunk afundar, submergir to forget forgot forgotten esquecer to sit sat sat sentar to forgive forgave forgiven perdoar to slay slew slain matar, assassinar to freeze froze frozen congelar, paralisar to sleep slept slept dormir G to slide slid slid deslizar, escorregar to get got gotten, got obter, conseguir to sling slung slung atirar, arremessar to give gave given dar, conceder to speak spoke spoken falar to go went gone ir to spend spent spent gastar, passar (tempo) to grind ground ground moer to spin spun spun girar, rodopiar to grow grew grown crescer, cultivar to spit spit, spat spit, spat cuspir H to spread spread spread espalhar, difundir to have had had ter, beber, comer to spring sprang sprung saltar, pular to hear heard heard ouvir, escutar to stand stood stood ficar de pé, aguentar to hide hid hidden, hid esconder to steal stole stolen roubar, furtar to hit hit hit bater, ferir to stick stuck stuck cravar, fincar, enfiar to hold held held segurar to sting stung stung picar c/ ferrão (inseto) to hurt hurt hurt machucar, ferir to stink stank stunk cheirar mal, feder K to strike struck struck golpear, bater to keep kept kept guardar, manter to string strung strung encordoar, amarrar to know knew known saber, conhecer to strive strove striven esforçar-se, lutar to knell knelt

knelt ajoelhar-se to swear swore sworn jurar, prometer **L** to sweep swept swept varrer to lay laid laid pôr (ovos) to swim swam swum nadar to lead led led liderar, guiar to swing swang, swung swung balançar, alternar to leave left left deixar, partir **T** to lend lent lent dar emprestado to take took taken tomar, pegar, aceitar to let let let deixar, alugar to teach taught taught ensinar, dar aula to lie lay lain deitar(-se) to tear tore torn rasgar, despedaçar to lose lost lost perder, extraviar to tell told told contar (uma história) **M** to think thought thought pensar to make made made fazer, fabricar to throw threw thrown atirar, arremessar to mean meant meant significar to tread trod trodden pisar, trilhar, seguir to meet met met encontrar, conhecer **U O** to undergo underwent undergone submeter-se a, suportar to overcome overcame overcome superar to understand understood understood entender, compreender to overtake overtook overtaken alcançar, surpreender to uphold upheld upheld sustentar, apoiar **P** to upset upset upset perturbar, preocupar to pay paid paid pagar **W** to put put put colocar, pôr to wear wore worn vestir, usar, desgastar **Q** to win won won vencer, ganhar to quit quit quit abandonar, largar de to wind wound wound enrolar, dar corda **R** to write wrote written escrever, redigir to read read read ler to weep wept wept chorar to ride rode ridden andar, cavalgar